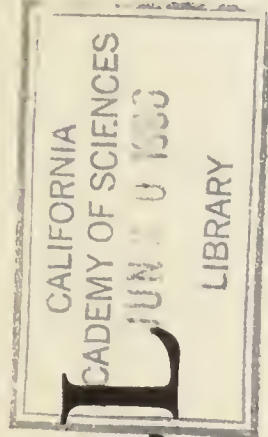




THE GULL



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Golden Gate Audubon Society

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1986 GGAS CONSERVATION AWARDS

Annually the Golden Gate Audubon Society honors a chapter member and a person outside the chapter for their contributions to environmental and conservation matters. These awards are presented at the June meeting of the Society.

This year's out-of-chapter conservation award went to Paul Kelly of the California Department of Fish and Game. Paul represents all that is best in the Department. He is hardworking, intelligent and courteous — and, above all, his concern for our natural resources (the *raison d'être* for the Department of Fish and Game) is one of the driving forces in his life. His actions have been instrumental in preserving our Bay area's wildlife and especially our wetland habitat. We feel that Paul's efforts should be an inspiration to his co-workers. Accepting this awards was difficult for Paul since he feels that he is 'simply doing his job. We would wish that all Fish and Game personnel felt so deeply about their job to protect California's natural resources. Many do, of course, and we extend to them our sincere appreciation also.

The Conservation Committee, acting without its chairman, on one of those very rare occasions when he was not present at a committee meeting, voted to give recognition to his commitment, energy, enthusiasm, good-humored hard work, long hours and dedicated leadership in the cause of conservation. Therefore the 1986 GGAS Conservation Award was presented to Arthur Feinstein. It is well deserved.

GUEST EDITOR

The Gull for September will be edited by Nancy Conzett with the help of Office Manager Barbara Rivenes. Nancy, former editor, is a woman of many talents, graphic and literary, as well as being an outstanding birder. She comes back from time to time to help, and is also the curator of the GGAS slide library.

July 16 is the last date material for *The Gull* for September can be accepted.

FIELD TRIPS CALENDAR

Sunday, July 13 — Chimney Rock.

See June *Gull* for details.

Saturday, August 2 — Beginner's Trip to Rodeo Lagoon. Meet at **8:30 a.m.** at the Marin Headlands Ranger Station. Take Hwy. 101 north across the Golden Gate Bridge, take the Sausalito exit and turn left through the tunnel to Marin Headlands. Follow the road to the ranger station at the beach. Bring liquids. We will walk about one mile on level ground around the lagoon. We will be looking for gulls, egrets, bitterns and night-herons. The trip will end around noon. Leader: Jerry Scott (752-5835). (✓)

Thursday/Sunday, August 14/17 — Back-packing Trip to Lassen Volcanic National Park. We will back-pack in three miles and spend three nights camped by a lake near a large meadow. We should see mixed flocks of warblers and other songbirds that summer in Lassen, resident birds of the mountains and perhaps some migrating shorebirds. We will be in beautiful country! Everyone will be responsible for his/her own gear and food, although some cooperative meals may be arranged. For details call Robin Pulich (848-3594). This trip is limited to 12 people. Leaders: David Rice and Robin Pulich. \$ (✓)

Saturday, August 23 — Moss Landing. Meet at **8:30 a.m.** at the Marina parking lot. Go south on Hwy. 1 to Moss Landing. Turn right (just beyond the PG&E station) at the road to the Marina Science Lab. The parking is just before the one-lane bridge. We will be

looking for early migrating shorebirds and Elegant Terns. Bring snacks and beverages. This trip will end at noon. Leader: Don Starks (408-371-9720).

Saturday, August 30 — Mountain View Shoreline Park. Meet at **8:30 a.m.** at the hikers' gate at the end of San Antonio Rd. From Hwy. 101 exit on San Antonio Rd. East and drive about ½ mile toward the bay. Highlights of this trip will be the ducks and waders which nest in the south bay, as well as migrating shorebirds. We will walk 2-3 miles on levees. Sunscreen or a hat may be advisable. The trip will end at noon. Leader: Dan Murphy (564-0074).

Saturday, September 13 — San Mateo Coast. Meet at Pescadero Beach parking lot at the intersection of Hwy. 1 and Pescadero Rd. at **9 a.m.** We will bird at Pescadero in the morning and Ano Nuevo in the afternoon. If you wish to join the group for the afternoon only, meet us at the Ano Nuevo parking lot at **1 p.m.** Bring lunch and a light jacket; the weather can be cool along the coast. We will look for migrants along the coast and shorebirds in the mudflats. We will be looking for Pectoral and Baird's Sandpipers, Tattlers and Knots. We may also see Marbled Murrelets at Ano Nuevo. **Call Shirley Kelly (387-8290) by September 9 for reservations.** Leader: Ted Chandik (493-5330). \$ (✓)

Note from the Field Trips Committee: It is with great sadness that we must announce that there will be no condor trip this year. Eben McMillan, our superb leader for many years, says that

there are only two birds left in the wild and they are very difficult to see.

Carpooling arrangements can be made for trips marked (✓). Call Kate Partridge at 236-7022 and leave a message. She will contact you.

Trips marked with \$ go to parks or other sites which require an entrance fee.

Problems: If for any reason you have difficulty getting in touch with a field trip leader or need information regarding a trip, call Shirley Kelly (387-8290) or the GGAS office (843-2222).

—FIELD TRIPS COMMITTEE

BOARD ACTIONS

Because of the inability of Jon Zablackis to continue to serve, the Board appointed Ross Jennings to the position of Treasurer. He immediately began the process of constructing the 1986-87 budget.

Dan Murphy was named to the position on the Board of Audubon Canyon Ranch, replacing Jon Zablackis effective immediately.

The Board had as its guest Bruce Howard of the National Audubon Board, who interpreted the decisions of National Audubon about future division of revenues between the National and chapter budgets. He was seeking reactions from the Board and as the consequences are severe for GGAS he was amply supplied with suggestions.

In other actions the Board accepted the report of the election results, and asked the firm of Kirby and Mangini to submit a proposal for an audit of GGAS financial affairs.

THE SEPTEMBER MEETING

There are exciting plans afoot for the September general meeting. At this point all that can be said is that it may require a change of meeting date. Watch for *The Gull* for September for all the details.

—TOM WHITE, Program Committee

MAY OBSERVATIONS

through May 28

Some lingering waterbirds (and the weather) turned May into January, while returning landbirds and mighty few vagrants reminded us that spring was really upon us. (PRBO reports are for the period March 23-May 23, 1986.)

Waterbirds

A late Yellow-billed Loon in winter plumage was outside the mouth of Waddell Creek May 7 (DSu). Two Black-footed Albatrosses were seen from Pigeon Pt. May 23 (DSu). A Pink-footed Shearwater at SE Farallon Island March 24 is considered the island's earliest spring record (PRBO). A rare pelagic visitor was the Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel seen off Pt. Pinos, Monterey Co. May 11 (SJ). An adult Little Blue Heron in Alviso May 8 (KE) was near an area where this species has been observed since 1979, with confirmed breeding in 1980. More unusual was the report of an adult Little Blue Heron at Los Banos Wildlife Management Area May 23 (BAB). The Snow Goose at Rodeo Lagoon May 26 was probably confused by the late lingering Harlequin Duck at the same location, present throughout the period (GH). Other Harlequins were one at the Fish Docks May 18 (DAH, DK), and another at SE Farallon Islands March 23-May 23 (PRBO). A male **King Eider** at the Salinas River Mouth, present for several weeks, was last seen May 18, and described as an immature molting into adult plumage (JMH). The Bodega Bay Oldsquaw remained to May 11 (KFC).

A Clapper Rail near Vallejo May 10 was in habitat to its liking (RL), whether a remnant saltwater marsh or one newly created because of saltwater

intrusion. Two American Black Oystercatchers were flying about Alameda Naval Air Station breakwaters May 29 (LRF, HG). A Lesser Yellowlegs was at the Salinas Sewage Ponds May 9 (DSu). A Sanderling at Stockton Sewage Ponds May 17 (KH) was four days later than one there last year. A Semipalmated Sandpiper in the same place on the same day (DY, KH), though less often reported, perhaps is more expected inland in the spring. A **White-rumped Sandpiper**, the eighth record for the State, was also at Stockton Sewage Ponds May 17 (DY, KH). Two adult Franklin's Gulls were at the Stockton Sewage Ponds May 16 (DY). A Thayer's Gull at the Salinas River Mouth May 10 was somewhat late (DR). A **Royal Tern**, seen at the Salinas River Mouth May 9 (DSu), may have been seen again from a boat off the Santa Cruz Wharf May 11 (PJM). Early dates for Elegant Terns were May 3, three at the mouth of Pescadero Creek (PJM), and May 10, five at the Salinas River mouth (DR).

Landbirds

A Greater Roadrunner was found along Morgan Territory Road, Contra Costa Co., about five miles from the Alameda Co. line, May 22 (BR). Are they making a comeback in Contra Costa Co., or merely emerging from the backroads? A Lesser Nighthawk was at Half Moon Bay Airport April 24 (PJM, *fide* BS). A Costa's Hummingbird nest with two eggs was discovered May 10 in Del Puerto Canyon (PGO); a female Costa's reached the Farallones April 19 (PRBO), and another Costa's was near Stagecoach Road in San Mateo Co. May 21 (DES). A small vagrant wave May 8-10 included a female Calliope Hummingbird at the Fish Docks May 9 (RS); a Lewis Woodpecker at the Pt. Reyes Lighthouse May 8 (WP) and at Mendoza Ranch May 9 (RS); a Least Flycatcher

and a Northern Parula at the Fish Docks May 9 (RS). A Hammond's Flycatcher reaching SE Farallon Island March 30 was banded, and provided the earliest record for the Island by about one week (PRBO). Four Dusky Flycatchers at Mt. St. Helena May 17 are probably breeding there (BDP). Single migrant Gray Flycatchers were in Pacific Grove May 9 (DSu), and at the Pt. Reyes Lighthouse May 12 (RS). Eleven Western Kingbirds on the Farallones May 12 was a good count (PRBO). Purple Martins were widely reported throughout the period from Sonoma, Marin, and San Mateo Counties. A Varied Thrush was at Nunes Ranch May 25 (AEi). A Tennessee Warbler was found in Lincoln Park, San Francisco May 4 (SFB). A Yellow-breasted Chat was at the Fish Docks May 12 (RS), and another was singing in Del Puerto Canyon near Frank Raines Park May 8 (HG, et al.). The only report of Rose-breasted Grosbeaks was of a pair which reached SE Farallon Island May 23 (PRBO). A Blue Grosbeak was at Elkhorn Slough May 10 (DR). The singing male Black-chinned Sparrow near Big Springs Road in Tilden Park was still present to May 18 (WG); two others were seen on Carson Ridge, Marin Co. May 22, along with one Sage Sparrow (DAH). The Farallones were visited by two Swamp Sparrows: April 24 — the fifth spring record, and May 2-3 — the sixth spring record (PRBO). A male Bobolink was seen along Pierce Pt. Road, Pt. Reyes May 27 (KW).

Observers

Stephen F. Bailey, Barbara A. Baker, Kurt F. Campbell, Betty Carpenter, Nancy Conzett, Al Eisner, Karen Engels, Leora R. Feeney, Wilma Ghiorso, Peter Gottchling, Helen Green, Keith Hansen, David A. Holway, George Hugenberg, Joan M. Humphrey, Shearwater Journey, Dur-

rell Kapan, many observers (mob), Robin Leong, Peter J. Metropulos, Geraldine Meyers, Joseph Morlan, Paul Noble, Min Oppenheim, Benjamin D. Parmeter, Wendy Patterson, Katie Pigford, Point Reyes Bird Observatory (Farralon Report thanks to Peter Pyle), Barry Sauppe, Bob Richmond, Don Roberson, Donald E. Schmoldt, Debra Love Shearwater, Rich Stallcup, David Suddjian, Katherine Wilson, David Yee.

Please report observations to Northern California Rare Bird Alert: 843-2211.

—HELEN GREEN

Observations Editor

2001 Yolo Ave.

Berkeley, CA 94707

CONSERVATION NOTES

SAN BRUNO MOUNTAIN

One of our mountains is in danger. It is in San Mateo Co., surrounded by the communities of Daly City, South San Francisco and Brisbane. San Bruno Mountain contains some of the last undisturbed habitat in the Bay Area. It is home to some rare and endangered species, including the Mission Blue Butterfly and San Bruno Elfin Butterfly. There are Indian burial mounds preserved in the foothills. There are canyons worthy of preservation. It is a resource not to be thoughtlessly destroyed.

It is threatened because the foothills face destruction by developers. Condominiums, offices and shopping malls may soon replace open space. As you read this roads are being built that will change the Mountain forever. Fortunately, there are also law suits slowing the development process. Unless more effort is made, and soon, what Brisbane and South San Francisco people have done to stop the bulldozers will be lost. You are urged to do what you can to see that the Green Belt Bond Act is passed. Call the Mountain Watch at 467-6631 and do something.

BACK YARD BIRDER

A bird's plumage is vital for its insulation, protection, transportation and identity — indeed, its very survival. Despite appearances, feathers are quite tough and resilient, but eventually they wear away or break off due to contact with the environment. Wing and tail feathers are especially subject to wear and tear as a bird takes off or lands in trees, shrubs or harsh grasses. Since a feather is a dead structure and cannot grow further, it must be replaced by a new one at molting time.

A variety of factors, internal and external, trigger molting. The influence of light (the length of the day) has been proven to be important to the hormonal changes necessary to stimulate a molt. The sexual glands influence the molt overall, with the thyroid hormone thyroxin playing a major role.

Feathers make up 4-12% of a bird's body weight so that it takes a great deal of a bird's energy to replace them. For this reason, molting generally occurs after the breeding season, a time of huge energy demands, and before migration, another enervating time for a bird.

The order in which feathers are lost is a part of a bird's genetic heritage and is so consistent for a given species that it has been used as a taxonomic characteristic. Most birds molt wing and tail feathers in pairs, symmetrically. This is of importance so that a bird can still fly at all times. However, most molting birds are much more quiet and secretive at this time. As is usual in nature, there are exceptions. Many water birds (loons, grebes, ducks, geese, e.g.) lose all their flight feathers at once. Since they are not able to fly and quite helpless, this no doubt explains the "eclipse plumage" among the usually brilliant male ducks. This dull, female-

like appearance enables the birds to remain concealed in swamps and marshes while growing new feathers. Another exception is the eagle family, who lose a few of their wing feathers at a time almost constantly over a period of two years. It is logical as well as true that birds which migrate long distances or whose feathers are subject to unusual wear will molt at least partially before the breeding season as well as after.

Typically, all birds molt once a year, many twice and a few, three times. In their first year, birds molt most often, first losing their natal down as it is pushed out almost immediately by the incoming juvenal feathers. It is interesting to note that a few birds (kingfishers, woodpeckers and a few odd passerines) are completely naked until the juvenal plumage emerges — so they molt one less time. Conversely, other species (e.g. owls and petrels) have two down coats, so they add one molt a year. In addition to the down molt, a first year bird will lose his juvenal feathers rather quickly to be replaced by winter plumage and then a “breeding” plumage.

Molting may take as little as a month for some migratory songbirds, while most birds average 49-56 days. If a feather is pulled out or broken off, however, a new one grows immediately and rapidly. Of additional interest is the species which add attractive feathers during the breeding season. Egrets, e.g., grow long, flowing plumes which are used in courtship and in sex recognition. These are shed when they've lost their purpose.

The challenge and the frustration of identifying gulls, water birds and some shore birds is in knowing the various plumages, all of which have specific terms (I've mentioned a few, but you might want to familiarize yourself with

the others).

The next time you spot a feather lying in your path, examine it for wear and tear. Or did it break off in a flight with a predator — another bird or the neighborhood pussy cat?

—MEG PAULETICH

LOOK AT THOSE DOTS!

The dot in the center represents all the firepower of World War II — three megatons. The other dots represent the world's present nuclear weaponry, which equals 6,000 World War IIs (18,000 megatons). The US and the USSR share this firepower with approximately equal destructive capacity.

The top left-hand circle, enclosing nine megatons, represents the weapons on one Poseidon submarine — equal to three World War IIs, enough to destroy more than 200 of the largest Soviet cities. The circle in the lower left hand square (24 megatons, eight World War IIs) represents one new Trident submarine with the power to destroy every major city in the northern hemisphere.

Just two squares (300 megatons) represent enough firepower to destroy all the large and medium sized cities in the world.

The amount in the shaded area — 100 megatons or less than 1% of the US or USSR arsenal — represents the amount necessary to bring on the “nuclear winter”. The dust lofted into the air by the explosion of this small amount would block out sunlight and make temperatures drop so dramatically that our planet would be uninhabitable for plants, animals and humans.

(The chart, which has been reviewed for accuracy by US Senate staff members, appears in *The Trimtab Factor: How Business Executives Can Help Solved the Nuclear Weapons Crisis* by Harold Willens.)

ENOUGH, ALREADY!

BANK SWALLOW SURVEY

The State Dept. of Fish and Game is initiating a survey of Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*) nesting ecology in California. It will collect data on Bank Swallow nesting colonies for an analysis of current and historical statewide distribution. Observers are asked to submit information on colony location as precisely as possible, preferably with map, date, colony size (number of birds and burrows), historical swallow use if known, current and historical land use practices, and other pertinent information. Please include name, address and phone number. Reports should be sent to Joan Humphrey, 733 M. St., Davis, CA 95616, phone (916) 756-9531.

TICK BITE WARNING

Very rarely people get ticks while on field trips. There is a relatively new infectious disease being spread by a tick "bite". Lyme Disease, named after Lyme, Connecticut where its first occurrence was noted, is caused by a spirochete *Borrelia burgdorferi*. In its early stages it can be cured by oral antibiotics. Chances of getting the disease are 1% of all tick bites. It is transmitted by "hard", not "soft" ticks.

Symptoms occur within a few days to up to a month after the bite. Usually there is a ring of discoloration around the bite, similar to a target. But symptoms can include a rash on a part of the body that was not the location of the bite. This rash can appear as round

mosquito-type bumps turning into lines. It would be accompanied by a high fever, and could appear to be a case of hives.

If untreated in the first stage it is believed that 10-20% of the victims advance to the second stage, and about 60% of those develop a third stage. The second phase can include neurological and cardiac problems, headache, stiff neck, facial paralysis and tingling of the hands and feet. Also possible are arrhythmias of the heart, which can cause dizziness. These symptoms decrease with time.

The third stage, from several weeks to up to two years following the skin rash, is what appears to be a type of arthritis, which has flareups and remissions. The joints, particularly the knees, become swollen and painful. Treatment at this stage is effective in two of three cases. Though the incidence is small, the consequences are so severe that everyone going into the field should know about the hazard. Self-awareness is the key, in addition to occasionally checking the hair and body for ticks during and after being in the field. Often a tick will remain on the body for some time before biting.

Ticks can be removed with tweezers. First use any heavy oil (salad, mineral, motor, etc.) to kill the tick by asphyxiation; then grasp firmly and pull slowly, avoiding contact with the tick's body fluids. If a part of the tick remains, consult a physician.

FALL BIRDING CLASSES IN SF

Free evening bird classes will be offered through the San Francisco Community College starting in August. Students may enroll at any time during the 18-week semester. Just go directly to the classroom, Bungalow 218, near the corner of Judson and Phelan Aves. at City College of San Francisco, on the day and hour listed. Parking is available in the North Reservoir off Phelan Ave. A parking fee of \$7.50 per semester will be imposed. The Balboa BART Station is adjacent to the college.

Both classes stress identification, status and habits of North American birds in a two-and-a-half hour weekly slide-lecture. The text for all classes is the *Field Guide to the Birds of North America* by the National Geographic Society. The instructor is **Joe Morlan**, co-author of *Birds of Northern California*, and compiler of the weekly recorded "Northern California Rare Bird Alert". (The "Alert" is reached by calling 843-2211.)

Ornithology I is an introduction to avian biology. It stresses concepts in modern ornithology, including behavior, population ecology and evolution, illustrated primarily by common Bay Area birds. It meets Tuesdays starting August 19 from 7-9:30 p.m.

Ornithology II is an in-depth systematic treatment of identification and status of landbirds including flycatchers, swallows, wrens, thrushes and vireos. It meets Wednesdays starting August 20 from 7-9:30 p.m.

Ornithology III will cover waterbirds including grebes, seabirds, pelicans, cormorants and herons. It meets Thursdays starting August 21 from 7-9:30 p.m.

These classes are sponsored by

GGAS as a public service, and all evening classes are free of charge. Optional field trips may be arranged on weekends. The fee will be \$32 for seven half-day trips. Please bring binoculars and field guides to class if you have them. For more information call the Adams Community College Center at 561-1900. The text is available at the GGAS office.

EXTENDED GGAS FIELD TRIPS

There are places available in the Kenya and Southern Mexico trips, and this week Chris Carpenter, GGAS Extended Field Trips Coordinator announced a trip to Costa Rica for the spring. Prices include airfare from San Francisco, all lodging, meals and transportation. Information or brochures are available from the GGAS office, 843-2222.

Kenya with Terry Stevenson, Oct. 27 - Nov. 19 at a cost of \$4595. The trip will include the Kakamega Forest, Lake District, Masai Mara and Mom-basa Coast area. The focus of the trip will be birds, mammals and general African ecology.

Southern Mexico with Lina Prairie and Steve Howell, Nov. 15 - Dec. 1 at a cost of \$2095. The tour covers Oaxaca, Sumidero Canyon, San Cristobol, Montebello lakes and Palenque.

Costa Rica with Lina Prairie and Steve Howell, March 15 - 29, 1987 (cost to be announced). This trip will visit Volcan Poas, Corcovado, La Selva, new Branlio Carrillo National park and will spend a day with Alexander Skutch. Call GGAS for details.

PRBO SUMMER OFFERINGS

The following are titles and dates of offerings by the Point Reyes Bird Observatory. For full information phone 868-1221 or write PRBO at 4990 Shoreline Hwy., Stinson Beach, CA 94970.

How Birds Work, for the beginner, July 19-20.

Natural History of the Sierra, with David Gaines, a specialist in the area, August 15-16.

Bird Illustration, try your hand with Keith Hansen, August 16-17.

Wader Workshop, Rich Stallcup and Gary Page are the leaders, August 22-23.

Monterey Seabirds, camping and a boat trip in peak seabird season, August 30-31.

BIKE-A-THON TO HELP SAVE MONO LAKE

On August 25 a group of dedicated people will take water from the ponds in front of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (DWP) headquarters and bicycle 350 miles to return the water to Mono Lake.

The symbolic return of this water to its natural destination is the focus of the 7th Annual Los Angeles to Mono Lake Bike-a-Thon, a six day fundraising bicycle tour. The ride is a benefit for Mono Lake, the imperiled jewel of the recently established Mono Basin National Forest Scenic Area, set at the foot of California's Sierra Nevada mountains.

Cycling in the heat of August, through the desert and over mountains, the volunteer riders attract attention to Mono Lake's plight and raise money to help save it. Last year 64 participants, from as far away as Florida, completed the journey, raising \$25,000.

"This is an inspiring ride," says Stephen Osgood, the Bike-a-Thon coordinator. "It's a ride of determination and hope. People of all ages, many of them new to bicycle touring, come together for a week to help save Mono Lake. The scenery is spectacular and the company great fun. It's a unique ride for a unique lake."

Since 1941, DWP has diverted water from the streams feeding Mono Lake in order to inexpensively supply Los Angeles with 17% of its water. Deprived of these natural flows of water, Mono Lake is shrinking and its future is threatened. To date, the lake's level has dropped 38 vertical feet, over 15,000 acres of alkali lake bottom have been exposed to the wind, and the lake's salinity has doubled. Without more water, the lake's food web will collapse, destroying an oasis for millions of migratory birds as well as for people.

The Mono Lake Committee, organizer of the Bike-a-Thon, advocates a reduction in DWP's diversions from the lake's tributary streams. "We're asking only for enough water to keep Mono Lake alive and healthy," say Martha Davis, Executive Directory of the Mono Lake Committee.

The Bike-a-Thon begins in downtown Los Angeles. There the cyclists fill vials with water from the ponds in front of DWP's headquarters. After strapping the vials to their bike frames, the riders exit the city, climbing over the San Gabriel Mountains and descending into Mojave Desert. The cyclists pass the bed of Owens Lake, made dry by earlier DWP diversions. Riding by the eastern edge of California's magnificent Sierra Nevada, the trek covers 350 miles before ending at Mono Lake, which lies 15 miles east of Yosemite.

Crowds will celebrate the ride's culmination on Saturday, August 30,

when the cyclists pour the water they've carried from Los Angeles into Mono Lake, the water's rightful destination.

To sign up, to volunteer the use of a support vehicle, to pledge support, or for more information, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to: Mono Lake Bike-a-Thon, 1355 Westwood Blvd., #6, Los Angeles, CA, 90024. Or call (213) 477-8229. Act soon, as only 100 riders can participate. Registration deadline is August 8.

THE ALEXANDER LINDSAY JUNIOR MUSEUM

An institution on which we frequently depend for support in rescuing orphaned and injured wild things is inviting your participation in their annual "Pack Rat Sale". It will be on Saturday (9 - 4) and Sunday (11 - 3), **August 2 and 3**, at Del Valle School, Walnut Creek, next to Rossmoor.

This event provides about 28% of the museum's operating budget. The museum is a unique place, both for its wildlife rescue program and its services to the children of Contra Costa County. It is worth a visit at 1901 First Ave., in Larkey Park, Walnut Creek; their phone number is 935-1978.

THE 1986 WILDLIFE REPORT

The Audubon Wildlife Report 1986, second in an annual series, features the US Forest Service in a lead chapter that could stand alone as a complete book, the announcement says. A comprehensive guide to wildlife management, the 1,000-page book continues the 1985 volume's in-depth coverage of such topics as marine mammal and endangered species management, wetlands protection and migratory bird conservation. Information on federal agencies, including the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service, is updated and expanded.

The 1986 edition includes new chapters on the federal role in international wildlife conservation and marine fisheries management and an analysis of a subject new to the report, state wildlife management. Twenty-three chapters are devoted to individual species such as the Whooping Crane, lynx, wolf, Loggerhead Shrike, Common Loon and Knowlton cactus.

To order, send \$34.95 plus \$2.50 for mailing (make check payable to NAS) National Audubon Society, 930 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022.

GIFTS and BEQUESTS

**FOR GGAS
In Memory of
Frances Blau**

Gift of

Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Craik

The Society welcomes gifts in general or gifts in honor of or in memory of relatives and friends. Such gifts will be used as specified by the donor or, if unspecified, at the discretion of the GGAS Board of Directors. This includes their use for general GGAS activities or for special programs of the Society including Audubon Canyon Ranch of which GGAS is a sponsor. Please send your gift in the form of a check made out to Golden Gate Audubon Society, 1550 Shattuck Ave., #204, Berkeley, CA 94709. All gifts are tax deductible. The Society is also appreciative of any bequests. Such bequests should specify as recipient the Golden Gate Audubon Society, Inc. All gifts, donations and bequests will be acknowledged in *The Gull* as well as personally on behalf of the Society by the Secretary.

— SECOND CLASS MATTER



Golden Gate Audubon Society, Inc.

Office: 843-2222

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NORTHERN CALIFORNIA RARE BIRD ALERT (recorded) 843-2211

Mail for all individuals listed above should be sent to GGAS office.

Send address changes to office promptly; Post office does not forward *THE GULL*. Monthly meetings: second Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Joint membership — local and national \$30 per year (individual); \$38 (family); includes *AUDUBON* Magazine and *THE GULL*; to join, make checks payable to National Audubon Society and send to GGAS office to avoid delay in receiving *THE GULL*. Membership renewals should be sent directly to the National Audubon office. Subscriptions to *THE GULL* separately \$8 per year; single issues \$1. High school and college student membership \$18 per year. Senior citizen individual \$21, senior citizen family \$23. Associate Membership in Golden Gate Audubon Society, \$10 per year.

The Golden Gate Audubon Society, Inc. was established January 25, 1917, and became a chapter of National Audubon in 1948.

The *Gull* deadline is the first of the month for the following month, and July 15th for September issue.